

Frequency Agile Laser for Configurable Optical Networks (FALCON)

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- Application Areas
- FALCON Program Review
- OPLL Implementation
- Summarize



Application Areas

Analog (RF) Photonics

- » Coherent communication systems
- » Optical AWGs
- » Antenna remoting
- » LO distribution
- » True time delay
- » Hybrid fiber radio

Digital Systems

- » Spare DWDM laser inventory reduction
- » Backup for all DWDM transmitters
- » Traffic management/control
- » Intelligent networks (packet switching, etc.)



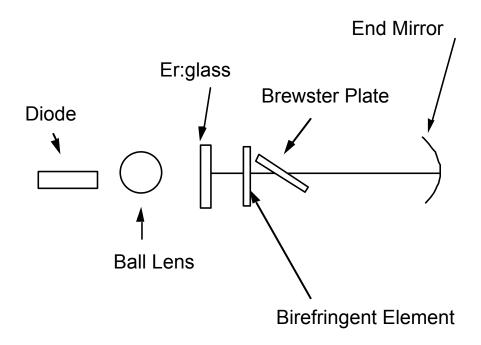
Exploitable Advantages

- Narrow linewidth
- Low noise
- Rapid tunability
- High output power
- Mass producible
- Low cost



Basic Laser Technology

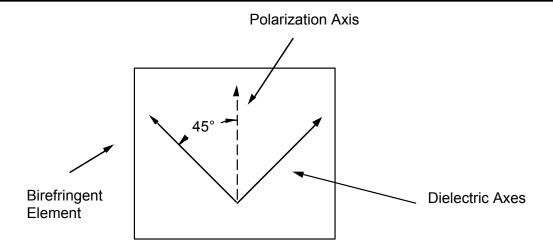
- » Diode-pumped solid-state (DPSS) laser technology
- » Spatial mode conversion of diode pump source



- Erbium-doped glass gain medium
- Intracavity components to select functionality



Single Frequency Performance



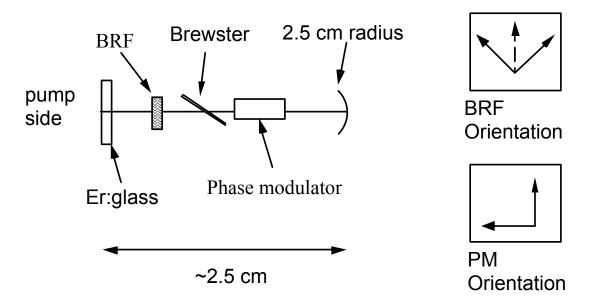
- Er system = Broad gain bandwidth
- Birefringent cavity allows large FSR
- Combined with polarizer to form a BRF gives strong single frequency selectivity
- Proper selection of BRF material allows tunability (thermal, electro-optic)



Flexible Tuning Capability

- Tuning range (10's nm)
 - » Gain bandwidth of laser
 - » FSR of the BRF
- Electro-optic material as BRF allows rapid wavelength switching
- Tuning rate
 - » Electro-optic device
 - » Laser dynamics
- Laser currently being designed (Phase I SBIR)
 - » Demonstration expected Fall 2001

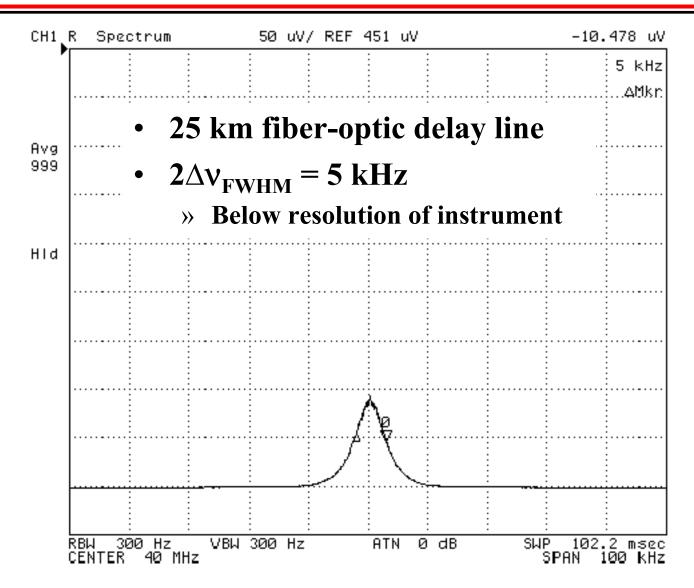
FM Tuning Capability



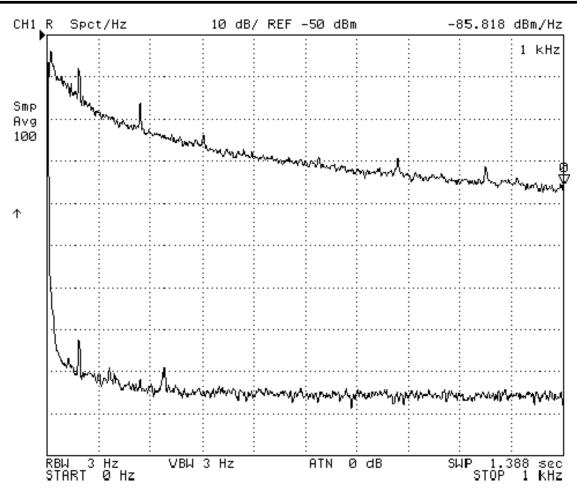
- Intracavity phase modulator controls the optical frequency by modulating effective cavity length
- Simultaneously provides Doppler shift of intracavity field
- Electro-optic material provides rapid tunability of laser frequency



Free-running Linewidth



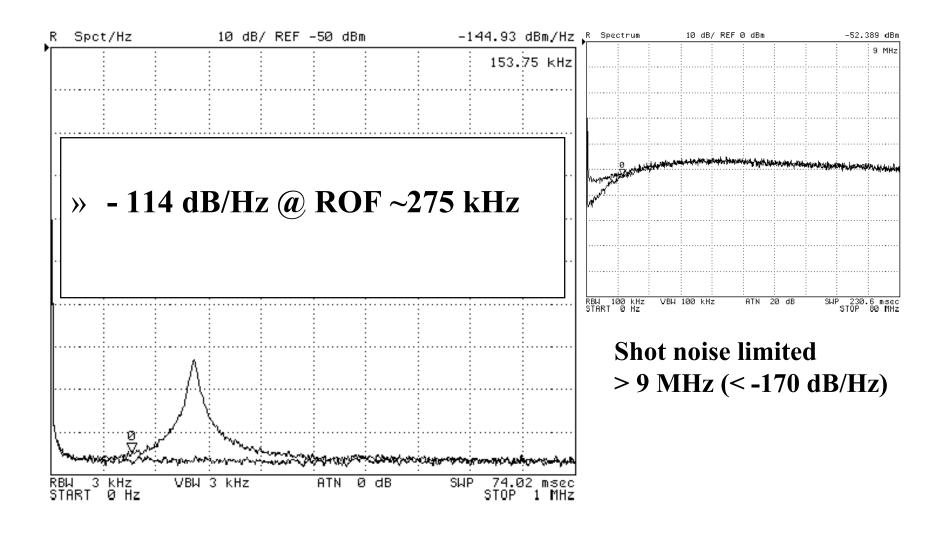
Optical Phase Noise



- Measured with 100m mismatched interferometer
- - 87 dB rad²/Hz @ 1 kHz



Relative Intensity Noise





Broadband Optical Wireless Transmission with Integral Emitters

(BOWTIE)

Nature of Program

Fiber-optically remote transmission of microwave signals

Commercial Significance

Prospects for next-generation optical wireless with low-cost transmission sites

Sponsor

BMDO/AFRL-WPAFB #F33615-00-C-1738



Photera/UCSD Partnership

Photera

- » Source Development
- » OPLL implementation
- » Packaging

UCSD

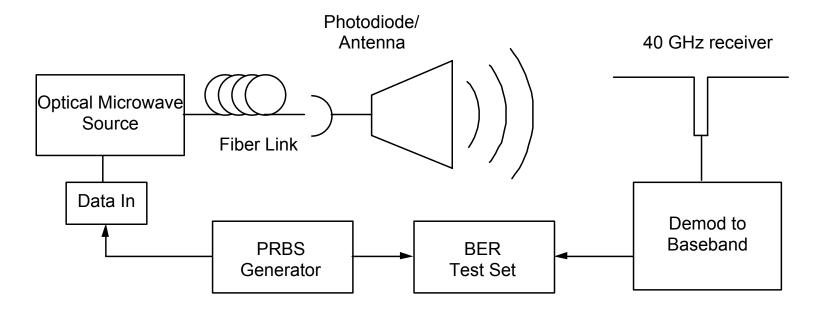
- » High Speed, High Responsivity Photodiode development and packaging
- » Photodiode Antenna Structure

• Joint

- » Analysis of System Phase Noise
- » System Integration, Test, and Evaluation



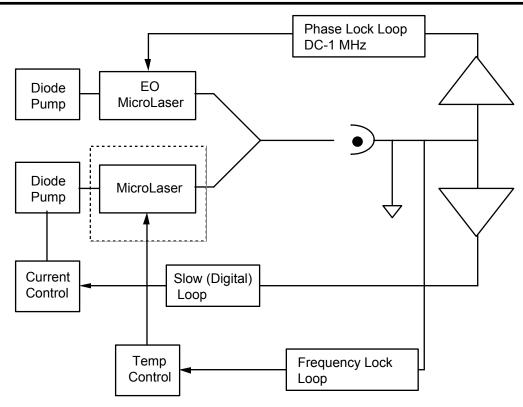
Program Goal



- Develop low phase noise optical microwave transmitter
- Integrate optical source with high efficiency photodetector/antenna
- Demonstrate a hybrid optical fiber/wireless link for high data rate communications
- Quantify quality of transmission



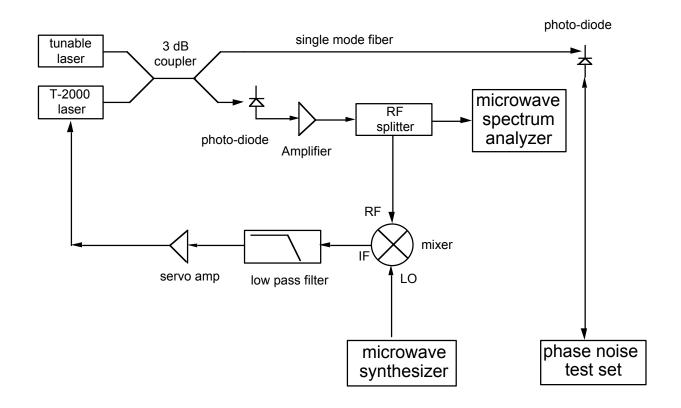
Typical Control Architecture



- Three tiered loop
 - **» EO Control: OPLL**
 - » Wide dynamic range
 - Thermal Control: Frequency Lock Loop
 - Current Control



Phase I Testbed



- Used "old" lasers in OPLL
- LPF = 300 Hz
- Residual phase noise -110 dBc/Hz @ 10 kHz
- Phase II SBIR to demonstrate 20-60 GHz subcarrier



Summary/Future Work

- DPSS laser technology could provide potential benefits for analog optical systems
- Flexible frequency tuning provides additional functionality
- Further reduce noise sources within laser design
 - » Environmental
 - » FM-AM coupling
- Integrated amplitude and phase modulation
- Combined AM/FM capability while maintaining orthogonality (no crosstalk)
- Should be lower coupling of FM-AM compared to direct semiconductor-based sources